
protection which is afforded to every state by the common interests of its neighbours. We are approaching the outset of another campaign in the Baltic, with a fleet of greater power than that of last year; and, although we know nothing of the possibility of attacking the Russian fortress, it is impossible that Russia can look with indifference to her own undented coasts, which she has opened for the purposes of the Russian trade. If the negotiations at Vienna succeed, she will not have to be content with the

they fail, she will not have confidence to them; if she fails, she will find herself surrounded by the perils of extending war. By taking a manly and forward course Prussia might have sealed the league of Europe for the restoration of peace; by holding back she prolongs the war till she will become its victim. Among the historical allusions with which Lord Lyndhurst's speech abounded, and which served to illustrate the traditional policy of the Prussian court, none especially deserves to fix our attention. In 1374

The discussion of the four points will be proceeded with, as we have stated, *seriatim*; but before they are entered upon, there are, we believe, several necessary preliminaries to be yet agreed upon. It is obvious, for instance, that it is requisite for the plenipotentiaries to decide whether their deliberations

shall be finally concluded before they approach another, or whether, having come to a general decision on one point, they shall pass on to another without arranging, for the present, every detail. In the latter case, it is evident that, in perhaps some ten days, the whole four points could be discussed and determinations taken; but, in the former, it may readily be imagined that each point would take a long time to settle—the very first, for example, involving a com-

...revision of many treaties, and the new constitution of the conditions of existence of the Danubian Principalities. If the Congress first come to a series of general decisions, and then subsequently work out the details, we shall have the great questions shortly settled; and, greatest of all we shall know whether or no Russia will yield to our terms on the third point, relative to Sebastopol and the Black Sea fleet. Otherwise, supposing no vital differences to arise out of the two first points, the 'nineteenth century'

arrive at the third for weeks. Decisions on such matters as this having been arrived at, and the constitution of the Congress in its details having been settled, no doubt the work in hand will proceed as rapidly as possible. The parties present are, we fully believe, equally desirous of peace, but we hope not equally determined to obtain their own terms. We have already warned the public against too ready a belief in peace as certain to be the result of the Congress of V.

...the proceedings of the Congress. Yesterday, for instance, it was announced that "The first of the four points was, on the 17th, definitively settled and adopted by all parties." This is quite erroneous, as are the pretended accounts that have been published of what passed, and who spoke, at the various conferences. We have already stated that, on Saturday

the protocol of Thursday's proceedings, recording the four points, and our interpretation of them, was signed by the plenipotentiaries; and that the Russian ambassadors, in affixing their signatures, did so, reserving always the dignity of the Russian empire from any detriment. Since this, a protocol of Saturday's proceedings has been signed, and in this form, from day to day, the labours of the Conference will be recorded.

POLISH NATIONALITY.
(From the Daily News.)
THE vague oracular language in which Lord Palmerston hinted, on Tuesday, at a possible resurrection of Polish nationality affords matter for serious reflection. We learn that Count Zamoiski is organizing, at Shumla, a second regiment of Ottoman Cossacks in which Poles will be incorporated. This is very grave intelligence. It appears to be a portion of one of those

half-measures in which our government so especially
 neglects. It is seeking for the odium of rousing the
 subject nationalities with scarcely any of the profit.
 Jędrzej Zamois is one of the most able, important,
 and energetic men in Poland. In right of his wife,
 one of the most remarkable ladies in Europe, he
 possesses extensive landed estates; and the large for-
 tune thence derived, added to the prestige attached to
 one of the statesmen and most ancient names in Poland,
 is likely to have as much influence as any other

men as it is still possible for any single individual to exercise. But it is to be feared that the iron knuckles of the Russian government, energetically exercised as they have been so long upon unhappy Poland, have at last almost succeeded in kneading it into part and parcel of Russia. We must not judge of the Poland of to-day by the Poland of romances. It can no longer furnish forth the intrepid legions of free free chivalry which John Sobieski led to the relief of

...and a quarter of a century has now passed away since the unfortunate and ill-organised struggle of 1830. Our government have withheld their assistance and countenance from the liberals of Poland till it is doubtful how far the present generation are prepared to receive or able to act upon it. The Polish liberals who have been tempted by their material interests to remain in their country are disheartened and dispirited to a degree. They will not venture to act with energy likely to com-

promise them with a power, which has hitherto shown such determined strances in the punishment of the disaffected. They will not let themselves open to be decimated by official murder and ruined in crowds; they will not incur certain disgrace and misery for their children and themselves without some positive pledge that we will support them to the end, that we will obtain political justice for them at the conclusion of peace, and absolutely

engage to protect all individuals who may engage with us in the struggle from the awful vengeance of their present masters. We must remember, also, that most of the youth and valour of Poland are already enrolled in the ranks of foreign armies. Go and seek for them among the hosts of Russia which are opposed to us, and you will often find that the alarm which strikes strongest in the battle, the eye of the engineer who points the deadliest gun, belong both to a Pole. You will find them in the paralytic grip

of distracted Austria. You will find them sparing to the front among the French in Algeria, where courage may be displayed and distinction won. And we must remember that the spirit of Polish independence which Lord Palmerston appears disposed to breathe in a half-hearted, nervous, underhand way, is a agency to be employed with the utmost delicacy. We waive the question how his coquetting with the Poles may be relished at Vienna and Berlin; he

ingence to the Poles he runs the risk of rousing bitterest envy and heart-burning among the other nationalities? The principles of Count Zamiatin are well-known. They are pure and patriotic, but they are exclusively Polish. He has written, and written and intrigued as perseveringly against Austria as Prussia as against the Czar. He has toiled all his life with indefatigable energy at the resurrection of Poland as a kingdom. He has sacrificed his years

comfort, and fortune in her cause. One of the most polished and refined men in Europe, he is considering even at this time to bury himself and his family in the wretched town of Shumla, in a cause that presents the merest shadow of a chance of being useful in the furtherance of the great object on which his heart has set. But Austria sorely looks upon him as presenting there with more resentment and suspicion than the liberals of Hungary and Wallachia. In a very short time, too, almost, whilst which, has been set-

but to Count Zamoiski, he has openly advocated the permanent cession of the Principalities to Austria, as the price of the liberation of Poland. He has openly advocated the continued subjection of Hungary rather than raise a question which might interfere with the settlement of Poland.

THE ROYAL NAVY.
LONDON, March 21.
The *Transit*, iron screw-ship, of 2600 tons, purchased by the Admiralty of Messrs. Mare and Co., was launched from Blackwall on Tuesday last, and is now lying in the river, preparatory to being taken to Man. The *Seaward's*, who are to fit the screw machinery of the above-mentioned ship, at Napier's, of Glasgow, brought

most skillfully launched from a very awkward position at Bow Creek, and was brought up within one-half the down length from the slip and within about thirty feet of the opposite bank.

in progress at Chatnam, and the artificers employed both before and after the usual working hours of the yard, to expedite the building of them. *Champeakee*, 50, screw, is progressing in building at Chatnam very fast; the artificers are employed the same hours as on the two former ships.

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